THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS.

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Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1864—1y

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Office one door South of the "Mengel House." Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

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Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,

Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

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Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

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PHILADELPHIA: BEDFORD,

Philip Ford & Co., Hon. Job Mann,

Boyd & Hough, Hon. W. F. Daugherty

Armor Young & Bros., B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. DICKERSON, *Principal.*

H. W. FISHER, *Assistant Principal.*

The County Normal School will begin in Bedford on Monday, August 8th. Arrangements have been made to offer the teachers of the county the best possible advantages. Boarding $2.25 per week.—Teachers will be charged a tuition fee barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from $5.00 to $6.00, according to studies pursued.

June 24, 1864—4t.

Bedford Gazette.

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Rates of Advertising.

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SPEECH

OF

HON. ALEX. H. COFFROTH,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, June 14, 1864.

The House having under consideration the joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to abolish slavery,

Mr. COFFROTH said:—

Mr. Speaker: When I entered this Hall at the opening of this session, I had determined not to participate in any general debate. It was my intention to be a listener and not a talker. This resolve would have been faithfully kept, had it not been for the extraordinary legislation that has been pressed upon the House—legislation, in my opinion, which is not only subversive of the interests of the people, but which erects an insurmountable barrier to the restoration of the Union. The resolution before us proposes to amend the Constitution, made by the patriots of the Revolution, so as to abolish slavery throughout the United States. It proposes to set free four million of ignorant and debased negroes to swarm the country with pestilential effect. It is to carry out the design of the bad and wicked men, whose fanatical teaching has produced the terrible bloodshed and destruction of life through which we are now passing.

Sir, we should pause before proceeding any farther in this unconstitutional and censurable legislation. The mere abolition of slavery is not my cause of complaint. I care not whether slavery is retained or abolished by the people of the States in which it exists—the only rightful authority. The question to me is, has Congress a right to take from the people of the South their property—or, in other words, having no pecuniary interest therein, are we justified in freeing the slave property of others? Can we abolish slavery in the loyal State of Kentucky against her will? If this resolution should pass, and be ratified by three-fourths of the States—States already free—and Kentucky refuses to ratify it, upon what principle of right or law would we be justified in taking the slave property of the people of Kentucky. Would it be less than stealing?

This legislation has a tendency not only to create discord among the people of the North, but has a power so immense the mind cannot calculate its weight in giving strength and force to the rebellion. It fulfils all the prophecies of the South concerning the North. They have been bolstering up and maintaining their army by asserting that the people of the North intended to confiscate their homes and rob them of their slave property. The one has already been put in force by an unconstitutional enactment, and you now propose to do the other by the same process of illegality. These acts constitute the propelling power which has filled southern armies. The fanatical legislation of this Congress has been of more value to the South, in giving them large armies, than all the conscriptions they have passed or bounties they have paid. Men, who were attached to the old Union, but placed under circumstances to be of little service to it, and who have been waiting with beating hearts to be again sheltered under the old flag, are now forced, not only into sympathy with the rebellion, but into hearty co-operation. They have no other resort. To remain idle now, is to lose all they have. In their opinion, to sustain the rebellion retains to them their property.

If slavery is to be abolished, allow it to be done according to the principles of common justice. Allow the people in each State the inalienable right through their legally constituted authorities to control their own domestic institutions in their own way. This was the doctrine held by statesmen whose passions and prejudices did not blind them to a correct idea of right.

President Harrison saw the disunion purposes of the Abolitionists and slavery agitators at an early day, and expressed the following opinion:—

"I am, and have been, for many years so much opposed to slavery, that I will never live in a slave State. But I believe the Constitution has given no power to the General Government to interfere in this matter, and that to have slaves or no slaves, depends upon the people in each State alone. But besides the constitutional objection, I am persuaded that the obvious tendency of such interference on the part of the States which have no slaves with the property of their fellow citizens of the others, is to produce a state of discord and jealousy, that will in the end, prove fatal to the Union. I believe that in no other State are such wild and dangerous sentiments entertained on this subject as in Ohio."

Sir, I do not deny the right of Congress to amend the Constitution of the United States for the benefit of the people, but I do deny the right of Congress to amend the Constitution to the destruction of the right of the people to hold property. It was never intended by the framers of the Constitution, nor by any of the great men who ruled this country, that the dominant party, blinded by prejudice, should alter or amend the Constitution, to the injury of the weaker section. If the North has the power to take from the South their property, it follows that if the South ever gets the power, she would have the same right to take our property, and the result would be that instead of the Constitution protecting the people it would be turned into a power to oppress them.

The Democratic party has been exerting its power to restrain legislation to its proper channel, and for this it is daily stated upon this floor and elsewhere that the Democrats are in sympathy with the rebellion. What a libel upon that great party! Its great principles, its pure devotion to the country, and its never dying fealty to the doctrine of man's capacity for self-government, can receive these shocks of vituperation with as little effect as the mighty oak that has planted its roots deep into the mountain side, receives the peltings of the storm. Let history speak for the Democratic party. Under its control the nation grew from thirteen penniless colonies to thrity-four mighty States. Under its control the forests, where the red man roamed unmolested, have been felled, and mighty cities have sprung up, with their spires piercing the clouds. Under its control the old road wagon had scarcely pulverized the stones of the Macadamized pikes upon the mountains, until the iron horse flew with lightning speed through their bowels. It was under its control the sails of our vessels whitened every navigable stream in the world and the flag of our country protected American citizens in every clime. Under its control, when foreign nations were suffering for food, the old Ocean was made to groan beneath the weight of provisions sent to a starving people. Under its control science, agriculture, and the mechanical arts became so perfect and harmonious that the old world wondered in amazement at the scientific advancement of our people. Under its control the people of all climes and countries were invited to make this their home, where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience and under their own "vine and fig tree." It was under the control of this same Democratic party that vast and boundless territory was acquired. The great Northwest was moulded by the hand of the Democracy. That beautiful country, which was once a wild and waving prairie, is now dotted with habitations as the stars dot the Heavens above us, and her cattle are feeding upon a thousand hills. It was under Democratic control that "empire marched onward" until the flag of our country was placed upon the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains,

"whose vast walls
Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps,
And throned eternity in icy halls
Of cold sublimity."

Under Democratic rule the monster barriers of the Rocky Mountains proved no impediment to the onward march of American civilization and Constitutional government, and the adjoining valley was acquired, whose loveliness and beauty is described as rivalling the magnificence of the garden of Eden. The Democratic party not content with even all these splendid acquisitions took the "empire onward" and crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains, and planted the flag of the free upon the golden soil of California and gave us a "domain of more than imperial grandeur. Its valleys teem with unbounded fertility, and its mountains are filled with inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth. The navigable rivers run hundreds of miles into the interior, and the coast is indented with the most capacious harbors in the world. The climate is more healthful than any other on the globe, the vegetation is more vigorous and the products more abundant: the face of the earth is more varied, and the sky bends over it with a lovelier blue. Everything in it is made upon a scale of magnificence which a man living in such a common-place region as ours can scarcely dream of.

"'Which his eyes must see
To know how beautiful this world can be!'"

No political organization of any country or age can show so glorious a record, so free from blunders and crimes, and so rich in valuable achievements. The unexampled progress of the country in wealth and power, and its peaceful prosperous, and happy condition before this war, were the result of the wise and patriotic policy of the Democratic party. Can the Democratic party in this, the hour of the country's desolation, forget its past history? The shout of one million five hundred thousand Democrats, answer, No! The mission of the Democracy is to save our wrecked and divided country, and with the help of God, relying upon the justice of our cause, we will unite this distracted country in bonds so strong that future causes will never bring upon us a separation.

The man who, the with record before him charges the Democratic party with disloyalty, I look upon as either a madman or a knave. When the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Grinnell) uttered in debate the startling announcement that he "would rather say a thousand times let the country be divided—the South go their way, all slave, and the North all free, than see the country once more under Democratic rule," I was not surprised. The history of the gentleman from Iowa is consistent with this treasonable language. He declared in a speech he made in Iowa that he would as soon see his daughter marry a negro as a Democrat. It well becomes a man of such refined education and exquisite taste to belch forth his bitterness against the Democratic party of the country.

Looking at the great progress and power of our people, the mind naturally asks the question what has caused the afflicting and severe troubles that hang over us—what has caused this beautiful land to be drenched in blood, and and brother meet brother in deadly conflict? I will not attempt to answer this question myself: but will give the warning voice of some of the great men who lived before us. The prophecy they then made is now being literally fulfilled, and we are reaping the bitter fruit of our disobedience to their advice.

Gen. Washington, in his farewell address, thus admonishes the people:

"My countrymen, frown indignantly upon every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest. BEWARE OF SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS! of arraying the North against the South or the South against the North. In the end it will prove fatal to our liberties."

Gen. Jackson had the reputation of "seeing through a man at a glance." He has left his sage counsels for us to ponder over. In his farewell address he says:

"What have you to gain by divisions and dissensions? Delude not yourselves with the hope that the breach once made would be afterwards easily repaired. If the Union is once severed, the separation will grow wider and wider and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will be tried in the field of battle and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope that the first line of separation would be the permanent one. * * Local interests would still be found there and unchastened ambition. If the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of the United States have stood side by side against the common foe, the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present Constitution—if all these recollections and proofs of common interests are not strong enough to bind us together, as one people, what tie will hold united the warring divisions of empire, when those bonds have been broken and the Union dissolved. The first line of separation would not last long—new fragments would be torn off—new leaders would spring up, and this glorious Republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, armed for mutual aggressions—loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders, seeking aid against each other from foreign powers—insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harrassed with conflicts and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be willing to submit to a domination of any military adventurer, and surrender their liberty for the sake of repose."

Henry Clay, in a speech in congress as early as 1839, warned his countrymen against the fanaticism of the Abolitionists in the following words:

"Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeeded in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union upon one side will beget Union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities, which ever degraded or deformed human nature. * * One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collisions of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms.—I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view.—Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

In addition to these warnings and prophecies might be added like opinions from all the great statesmen of the country. This advice has been disregarded, and a party was built up in the North whose aim was to destroy the institution of slavery, either out of hatred to the people of the South, or false ideas of humanity. They appealed to the passions of men, and labored to array the North against the South, and to alienate one section from the other. The friendly relations of the North and South were broken; strife begat strife. The unjustifiable intermeddling with the institutions of the South fed the bad passions of men until that section of our once happy country has taken up arms to destroy the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.

Sir, I need not quote the treasonable utterances of the opponents of the Democratic party nor their threats of violence to the South. I need not repeat how they exasperated the people of one section against another. How they attempted to murder and did murder citizens of the South in a wild attempt to abolish slavery. How many jack-leg, itinerant preachers have gone to the South like the wolf in sheeps, clothing to stir up servile insurrection, to incite the slave to murder his master and slay the first-born. Sir, this is the history of the fanatical party that was the inception and cause of the rebellion. While I do not justify the rebellion, while I pronounce those engaged in it guilty of treason, yea, worse than treason, if there be such a crime, in truth and justice I must equally condemn that party which furnished them the excuse for the rebellion. During all the agitation proceeding and attending secession, the Southern conspirators considered the Abolitionists their best friends. Governor Adams of South Carolina said of them:

"The Abolitionists are our best friends. Thank God for what they have already done: and for the inestimable blessings they were about to confer, they were entitled to our warmest gratitude. Their assaults have been unceasing, but all for our good. They have furnished us a justification for dissolving our connection with them."

In three particulars, the Abolitionists were the best friends of the Southern conspirators. *First*, by furnishing them with the means to excite the Southern masses into rebellion. *Second*, by advocating the policy of "letting them go in peace" and thus aiding them to establish an empire founded on slavery. *Third*, by pushing the government into an extreme policy of emancipation and confiscation, uniting the South, dividing the North, and in effect doubling the relative strength of the rebellion.

Slavery is denounced as the cause of the rebellion: I deny this, though it may be the occasion, as money is the occasion of larceny, robbery or burglary. If bad men did not covet their neighbor's money and lay felonious hands upon it and carry it away, such a crime as larceny would not be known to the law. If the unjustifiable and unlawful intermeddling with slavery had never occurred, there would have been no rebellion. The deadly conflict which is now convulsing the country from centre to circumference would not have occurred—no fields and beautiful farms devastated; no loss of thousands of free and happy people; no grave-yards extending from the Potomac to the Mississippi; no people in mourning for lost friends who fell in battle. We lived four score years in peace and prosperity, and the clash of arms in intestine war was not heard and never would have been, had the people been true to themselves and their country, by discountenancing and condemning the fanaticism of the Abolitionists.

This nation has been a nation of compromises. From its foundation and through its growth all its difficulties and its dissensions, have ended in mutual concessions. The spirit of our genius and the brilliancy of our destiny have always led us heretofore to compromise. When this nation was in the throes of dissolution, before secession had to any extent captivated the Southern heart, we might have prevented this unnatural war. If the Crittenden amendments would have been adopted, the South would have remained in the Union, and to day all would be peace. Fanaticism had triumphed at the polls and the President elect forgetting his country and remaining true only to his sectional platform and party, stood a mute observer of the great events which were passing. His party triumph was dearer to him than the interests of his country. His country was forgotten, and while on his way to assume the Presidential chair, he dealt in the slang phrase "nobody is hurt." Had he been possessed of the patriotism of a Clay or a Webster he would have done as they did in 1850, forget his party devotion and kneel at the altar of his country and there pour the "oil upon the troubled waters," and thus allay the threatening storm. This he could have done. He had power and influence over his own party, and at his suggestion his friends would have adopted a compromise which would have prevented secession and rivetted the chains which bound this Union together in indissoluable bonds. Was it unbecoming or degrading to the party coming into power to have adopted the Crittenden compromise? Hear the reasonable and just provisions of that preserver of our peace:

Article I. In all the Territory of the United States now held, or hereafter acquired, situated north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty six degrees and thirty minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under territorial government. In all the territory now held, or hereafter acquired, south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress; but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance: and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States with or without slavery, as the Constitution of such new States may provide.

Article II. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, or within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

Article III. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to said owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government or members of Congress whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterward taking them from the District.

Article IV. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by sea.

Article V. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have the power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owners who shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases where the Marshal, or other officers, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when after said arrest said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slaves under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in such cases when the United States shall pay for such fugitive they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which such violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers, by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

Article VI. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect the five preceding articles, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of second section of the fourth article of said Constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose laws it is or may be allowed or permitted.

If these amendments, Mr. Speaker, would have satisfied the South and saved the Union, the people who bear the burden of the war, who pay heavy taxes, and who give their sons to the army, will ask what party is responsible for their defeat? I will answer by quoting from the votes and proceedings in the Senate of the United States where this compromise originated. On the 3rd of March, 1861, the Crittenden amendments were voted upon, and the following is the vote:

Yeas—Bayard, Bigler, Johnson, Kennedy, Polk, Pugh, Bright, Crittenden, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Rice, Sebastian, Thompson, Wigfall—19

Nays—Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessnden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson.—20.

Of the nineteen who voted *yea*, seventeen were Democrats and two Southern Americans. The twenty who voted *nay*, were all Republicans. If the Republicans had voted yea, the country would have been saved, and no war with all its desolating effects would have been inaugurated. But party predominated.

It has often been asserted by the opposition that the Crittenden amendments would not have saved the country from war. I will not rest the solution of this qestion upon my own opinion. I appeal to the proceedings in the Senate for a correct estimate of their value. Senator Pugh, of, Ohio, has put on record the following testimony as to what could have been done under a proper desire to save the Union.

"The Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by the Legislature of the noble old commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a large number of electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart to-day that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State: aye, Sir, and of nearly every state in the Union. Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this Chamber I heard one of them, who assumes at least to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and maintain the Union if that proposition, could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of the chamber. Therefore, all of your propositions, all of your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the historian will write it down, at any time before the first of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolution, in this chamber would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina. Georgia would be here by her representatives and Lousiana, those two great States which at least would have broken the whole column of secession."—page 1480, *Globe*.

To show that this compromise would have saved us we quote the lamented Douglas at an early period:

"The Senator (Mr. Pugh) has said that if the Crittenden proposition could have passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crittenden proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness to accept it in order to save the Union if we could unite upon it. I can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senator Davis himself, when on that committee of thirteen, was ready at all times to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go farther and say that Mr. Toombs was also.—page 1481, *Globe*.

Judge Douglas said in a speech in the Senate, January 3, 1861:

"I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that, in the Committee of Thirteen a few days ago, every member of the South, including those from the cotton States, (Messrs. Toombs and Davis) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) as a final settlement of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by Republican members. Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement. The only difficulty in the way of amicable adjustment is with the Republican party."

Judge Douglas has so often been quoted on this floor as authority, I scarcely think any one will deny what he said. Then, sir, the present Administration and its friends are responsible for the non-settlement of our difficulties, and are equally chargeable with the secessionists for every drop of blood which has been shed. The very acts of the opposition prove they did not desire to have peace and tranquility reign, but preferred blood-shed at the risk of national ruin and bankruptcy. Hear the present Secretary of the Treasury:

"*Washington* Feb. 9, 1861.

"*Dear sir*:—Thanks for your note and explanation of that vote. It may be useful. *There is a greater disposition to compromise than I like to see. But I hope the best.* Half a dozen of the Border State gentlemen have been in our room to-night: Etheridge and Stokes, of Tennessee, Adams and Bristow, of Kentucky, Gilmore of North Carolina, and others. *I realy sympathize with them*, but see no *reason* why we should *sacrafice permantly a large power* to help them, for the pupose of *gaining tempoarily a little one.*

"Yours cordially, S. P. CHASE."

There is a greater disposition to compromise than I like to see, says Mr. Chase. Certain Southern gentlemen had been in his room asking for compromise. He really sympathized with them, but his party fealty held him against a settlement.

We hear it frequently asserted that the responsibility of not quelling the rebellion in its infancy rests with President Buchanan. If there ever was a clear and satisfactory defence for any public man in times of great national danger, that defence undoubtedly belongs to Mr. Buchanan. That he exercised rare qualities of statesmanship and a most exalted patriotism is a proposition which I regard as beyond all controversy. It is true that he was of all men in the country the most anxious that our difficulties should be settled without a resort to arms—

"For the field of the dead rushed red on his sight."

In the Gulf States the excitement ran high. Southern men, who, as Mr. Douglas testifies, were willing and anxious for a settlement, on-

treated him to exert his influence with the Northern men to meet them on equal grounds. His days were spent in unavailing attempts to have them appreciate the danger. They listened not to his admonitions, and when he brought the subject to their attention by his message of January 8, 1860, and urged upon them the necessity of either compromising the difficulties or giving him power to raise the requisite forces, they scorned his counsel and refused him the power. Congress contented itself with preparing and listening to angry speeches, still more exciting the public mind. The peace Convention was broken up by Republicans. Yet, through all these dark days Mr. Buchanan safely carried on the Government and handed it over in full vigor to Mr. Lincoln. That he should have done so well, standing as he did between two parties bent on the destruction of the country, will be the great wonder of our children. It is a most fitting commentary upon the policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration that Mr. Lincoln, for six long weeks after his inauguration, followed precisely in the footsteps of his predecessor. This fact speaks more for the wisdom of Mr. Buchanan's policy than all the praise of his most ardent friends.

I repeat it, Mr. Speaker, and history will sustain me in the declaration, that the same breath which casts calumny upon Mr. Buchanan for an alleged inefficiency must cover with unspeakable shame the man who, with that experience before him chose to walk in the same path.—Mr. Lincoln well knew that up to the day that Fort Sumpter was fired upon, the prospect for a settlement had not faded away. The three great States of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina still stood fast for the Union, and he himself had but a short time before expressed the opinion that the Union sentiment predominated in every Southern State, except perhaps South Carolina. Mr. Buchanan acted upon the belief that the American people could never be guilty of such gross folly as to lash themselves to pieces in a civil war. Had Fort Sumpter been fired upon during his term of office, force would have been met by force. Gen. Dix in a speech made not long since bears this testimony to Mr. Buchanan's resolution: and he, it will be remembered, was a member of the Cabinet and ought to know what he affirms.

War is upon us—what shall we do? Shall we resign ourselves to the fate of a dismembered Republic, or will we spring up giant-like to new hope of a speedy peace and restoration of the Union. Under this administration we never can have it. I take it, sir, it is not the intention of the opposition to have peace until every negro is free. If this was not their object, the Administration in power would have faithfully adhered to the resolution adopted by Congress with unparalleled unanimity on the 22d of July, 1861, "that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights* of the several States unimpaired." They will free the slaves of the South, and enslave their own children in the most galling yoke known to mankind—that of enormous taxation to pay an immense public debt.

I charge it upon the opposition—

That they are not in favor of a restoration of this Union; that in the event of the election of a Democratic President in November next, they will be in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

That the war has been made a pretext and apology for the usurpation, by the President, of powers unwarranted by the Federal Constitution and totally irreconcilable with the letter and spirit of our institutions.

That the war has been conducted to build up a party at the expense of blood, treasure and time, and at the hazard of a permanent separation of the States.

That the conduct of the war has been characterized by corruption unprecedented in the history of any people, for which the President has in many instances declared himself responsible. That the present Administration has committed itself to doctrine which elevate the military above the civil power, affect the purity of the ballot-box, and endanger the personal liberty of the citizen.

That the policy now declared is fatal, not merely to all ideas of a legal reunion of the States but foreshadows future bankruptcy, constant agitation, the establishment of a large standing army, and in a time not remote, a militry centralization such as to-day exists in France. If we are prepared for all this; if we close our eyes and shut our mouths, and do not raise our voices against the infringement that is now being made upon our rights; and we permit the present Administration to remain in power, we should bow our necks to the yoke of tyranny without a murmur. But, if we intend to secure to ourselves the imperishable boon to speak, to act as a free people, and to enjoy liberty and preserve our rights, we must retrace our steps to a strict observance of the laws and the Constitution. The question is with the people to decide. "Where there is a will, there is a way." No bristling bayonets, no threats or executive influence, can tame the will of a people who love liberty. Their fires will be kindled upon every mountain side, until the vallies are lurid with the burning incense upon the altar of liberty, and their shouts will be heard above the din of the battle;

"To arms, my friends! And let no sword be sheathed
Until our land from cliff to lake is free!
Free as our torrents, that leap our rocks,
Or as our peaks that wear their caps of snow
In the very presence of the regal sun!
A country's never lost that hath one man
To wrestle with the tyrant who'd enslave her!"

The liberty of speech, the freedom of the ballot box and the inalienable rights of the citizens are worth preserving. If defending them on this floor makes this side of the House, in the opinion of the gentlemen on the other side, sympathisers with the rebellion, we know we do our duty, and that unborn generations will rise to bless the memory of the men who have preserved for them the rights and privileges of their fathers.

Many suffer long rather than let it be known that they are diseased, which is one great cause of so many deaths. Those afflicted with disease of the urinary organs should immediately use DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC, as it is a sure cure.

☞Private soldiers in the army now have $16 per month, and corporals, sergeants, &c., from $18 to $20. At the rate gold is quoted in the market now a private's wages would amount, even with this advance, to only about 20 cents per day.

The late proclamation had the effect to put gold up to 266½.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

S. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : JULY 22, 1864.



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER,
MICHAEL WERTZ, of Union township.

POOR DIRECTOR
HIRAM DAVIS, of St. Clair township.

AUDITOR,
DAVID EVANS, of Monroe township.

☞Rev. A. Essick, of St. James Church, Gettysburg, will preach in the Lutheran Church on next Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞Rev. Mombert (Episcopal) will preach in the Lutheran Church at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Rev. S. J. Niccols, of Chambersburg, will preach in the Presbyterian church of this place, next Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. M. Crowel, of Philadelphia, in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞The Pastor of the Christian Association of Bedford, in accordance with a recommendatory vote of the members of the church to change the hour of public worship, will hereafter preach in the morning instead of the afternoon. There will be public worship, therefore, in the Court House, next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, at which time Mr. Kepler will deliver a discourse, it is said, on the hope of the Gospel.

A Word to our Patrons.

The immense increase in the cost of publishing a newspaper, compels us to do two unpleasant things, viz: to call upon our patrons, who are indebted to us, for money, and to make a slight increase in the subscription price of our paper. We hope that our friends will at once come forward and settle their accounts. We pay 25 cents per pound for printing paper—the price was formerly 8 and 9 cents. Ink and other materials rate in proportion. Hence we *must have money* and a sufficient amount of it to justify us in continuing the business. For this reason we call upon those in arrears to PAY UP, and for this reason, from and after the first of August next, our subscription price will be $2.00 per annum, if paid in advance, $2.50 if paid within the year and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

Abolition Tactics.

An emphatic condemnation of the course of the present federal administration, was pronounced by the people of the North, at the elections of 1862. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin sent up to the White House their protest against emancipation, confiscation and the other pet measures of Mr. Lincoln and the federal congress. This result took the abolition leaders entirely by surprise, and they immediately set about devising ways and means by which to retrieve their political disasters. Arrest and imprisonment of prominent men in the Democratic party were first resorted to; then martial law was proclaimed, the intimidation of the people by force of arms, was attempted and picked men from the army sent home to make majorities at the polls. But still the abolition office-holders did not feel secure in their places. A more potent appliance than martial law, military arrests and picked voters from the army, was found necessary to their political well-being. The plan of a *sworn secret association* was then hit upon. Its name, of course, was patriotic. Its purpose, so far as avowed by its authors, was to sustain the prosecution of the war. All partizanship, or connection with political organizations, was solemnly disavowed by its members. Open meetings of the association were held at regular periods, in order to entrap the unwary and deceive those who watched the movements of the intriguers. This the abolition managers succeeded in establishing a mighty political engine, whose machinery was apparently moved by some unknown and invisible power, and which laid its iron hand upon the entire social fabric of the North. This was the Grecian horse that brought defeat to the Democracy in the last campaign. Fraud, riot, murder sprang from its seemingly innocent frame. It stuffed the ballot-boxes, bribed the election-officers, and when necessary, men sheltered within its protection, shot down Democrats at the election-places and drove the timid from the polls. This organization exists in this county to-day, and efforts are being made to spread it. It must be combated. The Democracy must rouse themselves to the reality that an insidious enemy is in their midst. Clubs must be formed and Democrats must be more closely united in their councils. Let every borough and township have its local organization. *Let every school district have its club.* Let us but have unanimity and thoroughness of action and the days of that infamous monster, the Loyal League, will soon be numbered with the past.

CIRCUS.—Robinson's Great Metropolitan Circus will exhibit in this place on Tuesday, 26th inst. This is said to be a splendid affair. See advertisement in another column.

The Disunion Party.

"The abolition party is a disunion party." So said General Jackson and so said Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, Lewis Cass, James Buchanan and every great statesman that ever spoke or wrote upon the question of slavery. The commencement of the abolition agitation "fell upon my ear," said Jefferson, "like the sound of a fire-bell in the night." The alarm concerning the dangerous tendencies of abolitionism, expressed by these great men was but too well founded. The poison of the noxious exotic has been infused into the body politic and dissolution is the fatal result. Our nationality has been slain and Abolition is the felon who committed the wanton deed. Red-handed and crimson-browed he stands by the mangled corse and madly slaughters his own kith and kin, to restore, as he avers, the dead to life. He is the parent of secession and now fain would slay his own child. He is the author of Disunion and now, in his intensified insanity, he strikes at all who would stay the blood-shed produced by his own mischievous creature. He was the enemy of the Union because the Union protected negro slavery. He was the foe of peace, because, without war, slavery could not be abolished. He was the patron of Helper, because Helper advocated servile insurrection. He was personified in John Brown, who struck the first blow, with arms in our civil war concerning negro slavery. And yet this foul demon prates and chatters most lovingly about "the Union" which he has destroyed. Its bloody *wraith* haunts him continually and he fain would have us believe that he loves it dead, though he hated it living. But the people will remember the destroyer Abolition, as the father of Secession and the author of Disunion.

Negroes Voting in the Army.

The abolition papers are busily engaged, just now, in fighting a shadow conjured up by their own fears. They insist that negroes will not be permitted to vote in the army, if the amendment to the constitution permitting soldiers to vote, be ratified by the people. Well, who says that they will? It looks very much as though the abolition tricksters intend that the adoption of this amendment shall have this effect, else they would not raise the question of negroes voting when not a single Democratic paper in the state has ever printed a word on the subject. On this point the minds of the people are made up. Negroes, whether in or out of the army, will never obtain the right of suffrage by the consent of the people. But the question is, why do the abolitionists raise this point?

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞The Democrats of Vermont have nominated Timothy P. Redfield, for Governor.

☞The motto of Garrison's Liberator is: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Of course the Southern people are not included.

☞"Vote for Curtin. If he is re-elected there will be no more drafting." How are you, conscripts?

☞Abraham Lincoln has appointed the fourth day of August, as a day of "prayer to divine Providence, that the effusion of blood may be stayed and *peace* established throughout our borders." Abe has turned *Copperhead* too late.

☞On the 15th of September last the President issued a proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the United States. A few days since he issued another proclamation suspending it in Kentucky! We presume the next foreign country in which the president will "*suspend*." will be New Jersey!

☞Gen. George P. Morris, the poet, and for many years one of the editors of the *Home Journal*, died in New York, a few days ago, aged 64 years.

☞Lincoln's one-tenth vote system of re-constructing the Union has gone by the board. The old tyrant was actually snubbed by his own congress.

☞At the recent election in Memphis, Tenn., the "loyalists" were defeated, whereupon Gen. Washburn immediately suspended the municipal government of the city and appointed a "loyal" mayor for the place. Memphis has been occupied by the federal forces for two years. This shows how "coercion" works.

☞A call has been issued for 5,000 volunteers from Massachusetts, to perform garrison duty near Washington. Of course, Mr. Stanton! Put the dear Massachusetts abolitionists behind the fortifications and let the Democratic boys with Gen. Grant pour out their life-blood before Petersburg.

☞A private soldier in Hunter's army, recently got into an altercation with one of his officers, and in an affray which ensued, killed the officer. He was immediately suspended by the thumbs, his toes barely touching the ground, and after hanging thus for a number of hours, he was shot.

☞The Easton *Argus* says: "A white man and a filthy negro, both said to be deserters, were chained together by iron clasps around their wrists, and in this condition were marched through the streets of Easton, on the way to the depot."

☞The *World* thinks that nominating Lincoln on a platform re-affirming the Monroe doctrine, is like bringing out Brigham Young on a platform denouncing polygamy.

☞According to Secretary Chase, the expenses of the government for the fiscal year just closed, will foot up nine hundred millions of dollars! How are you, tax-payers?

☞According to the act of Congress prohibiting Tennessee from casting its vote in the electoral college Andrew Johnson is not a citizen of the United States. How then can he be eligible to the Vice Presidency?

☞The election for the ratification or rejection of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, will be held at the places of holding the general election, throughout the State, on Tuesday, August 2d. We hope there will be a general turn-out and a fair expression of the popular opinion.

☞Well chosen—the gift about to be presented to Lincoln by the Baltimore negroes. It is what he most needs—a copy of the Holy Bible.

☞The Illinois farmers are offering three dollars a day for harvest hands and can find no takers: The "reapers descend to the harvest of death."

☞A man died of hydrophobia in Middletown, Conn., last week, having assisted in skinning a cow that had been bitten by a mad dog. In the same way men are dying political deaths of negrophobia, having assisted in skinning Uncle Samuel's cow which was bitten by the mad dog Abolition.

☞Fifteen hundred cigar-makers have been thrown out of employment in New York city by the tax on tobacco. That part of the revenue bill will not "end in smoke."

☞We saw a *sight* on Tuesday of last week, in Philadelphia. All the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in that city that could walk, or hobble, were sent to Washington for the defence of that city.

☞Gen. Hunter is "crushing the rebellion by sending free-born white Americans to bastiles and transporting their families across the federal lines. Several prominent citizens of Cumberland, Md., have recently fallen victims to his tyranny.

☞It will be well enough to remember that the New York *Tribune* said, two years ago, that if the rebellion were not suppressed by the ensuing May, it could not be subdued by the force of arms. And yet this paper has the effrontery to denounce every body who now desires to stop the effusion of blood.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER DRAFT.—The President has issued another proclamation calling for 500,000 more men. We are aware this will not take the people by surprise, for the reason, it has been anticipated for some time. Fifty days are given from the date of the proclamation for volunteering, and if the call is not filled on or before the 5th day of September next, the draft will commence immediately. Volunteers will be accepted for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by law. The draft will be made for one year. Now is the time for the "*loyal leaguers*" to show their patriotism, and "sacrifice the last dollar and the last man," as they have frequently said they were willing to do. Your "*father*" has called you, obey his call, and say, "we're coming father Abraham, five hundred thousand more." Three hundred dollars won't do now; it is neck or nothing. Where are those men who promised the President at the Sanitary Fair they would go if he called on them? Let us see how many will be willing to respond and help the President to accomplish his "*particular object.*" Ye sons of Abraham, come to the rescue!

DARING BURGLARY.—The dwelling house of Adam Weaverling, in West Providence tp., was burglariously entered a few sabbaths since, in broad day-light and some $250 in money, a gold watch, silver watch and other valuables taken therefrom. Mr. Weaverling and family were, at the time, at the town of Bloody Run, a few miles distant.

NEW HACK LINE.—The mail contract between this place and Somerset, having been awarded to Col. John Brollier, of Berlin, that gentleman has put a line of new hacks upon the route. They are a great improvement upon the old arrangement.

ACCIDENT TO A SOMNAMBULIST.—A gentleman stopping at the Bedford Hotel in this place, whilst walking in his sleep, one night last week, fell out of the window of his chamber, a distance of some fifteen feet, to the pavement. He was badly injured about the head and face and for awhile his recovery seemed doubtful. He is now, however, able to move about and seems to be doing very well.

QUIT BUSINESS.—Mr. E. M. Fisher has sold out his stock of goods and closed his store. P. A. Reed & Co. are the purchasers of his stock. Mr. Fisher designs going West.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB ROOM.—The Democrats of Bedford Borough are about renting the place recently occupied by E. M. Fisher, merchant, for a reading room. This is a good idea.

LINCOLN'S RAFFLE.—We have been unable to ascertain the names of the persons drafted in Lincoln's last raffle under the conscription.

HUNDRED DAY MEN.—Some "hundred day" men have been raised in Bloody Run and vicinity. How many we have not heard.

ARRIVALS AT THE SPRINGS.—Large numbers of boarders are now arriving at the Springs. The number here at present exceeds that of the month of July, last year. We observe among the late arrivals some of the old frequenters of the Springs, among whom we notice Gen. T. J. McKaig and M. Traiber, of Cumberland, Md., and John H. Shoonberger and Col. J. W. Duncan, of Pittsburg.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, as a young lad named Meloy, son of Wm. Meloy, of Bedford tp., was engaged in raking hay, with a horse-rake, for Mr. C. R. Rea, the horse took fright and ran away, the rake striking the unfortunate lad and lacerating him dreadfully.—He lived about six hours afterwards.

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. COFFROTH.—We surrender considerable of our space, this week, to the able and convincing speech recently delivered in Congress, by our talented representative, Hon. A. H. Coffroth. We commend it to the perusal of men of all parties. Gen. Coffroth has made an attentive and useful legislator and the speech we publish to day, indicates how closely he has watched and how well he understands the baneful measures which have brought civil war and ruin to our country.

AT THE "MENGEL."—Hon. John Latta, State Senator from the Westmoreland district, has been sojourning in our town for some days past. He is stopping at the Mengel House. Senator Latta is the youngest, but one of the ablest and most influential members of the Senate.

DRY WEATHER.—The drought has been very severe for the last few weeks. The sun pours down his torrid beams in unmitigated intensity; the sky is like very brass and under foot all is dust and ashes. The prayer of every one is for *rain*.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT.—M. Polachek, practical optician and spectacle maker is in town and invites all afflicted with bad eyes to call and examine his large stock of the latest improved periscopic crystal spectacles for preserving and strengthening the sight. From his experience as an oculist, he is enabled to suit every person after the most scientific principle.—Give him an early call as his stay in this town is for a very short time only. Office at the Washington hotel.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Ex-President Buchanan arrived at the Springs on Wednesday last. The old gentleman looks well and appears to enjoy his usual good health. He was met at the Station by a large number of friends and escorted to the Springs. He will be at the Bedford Hotel to-morrow, (Saturday,) where he will be happy to meet his friends of Bedford county. He will be accompanied by Gen. Buell.

THE WAR.

The Confederate expedition into Maryland is over, and its history can now be written. The number of men engaged was about fifteen thousand—no more. They were divided into two bodies. They came up the Shenandoah Valley, and one body attacked Martinsburg whilst the other besieged Harper's Ferry. Martinsburg was captured, and stores amounting to three millions of dollars carried off. The column then crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and by skilful manœuvering forced Sigel upon Maryland Heights. The Confederate column at Harper's Ferry besieged Sigel for four days, whilst the other column overran Western Maryland as far as Monocacy. Hagerstown was captured and a contribution levied. Thousands from the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, and many people in York and Adams counties, left their homes. The harvest was ungathered and spoiling. The authorities at Washington became frightened and sent to Grant for help. He detached Ricketts with a division of troops, who arrived in Baltimore, and were sent to the Monocacy to aid General Wallace.

The arrival of Ricketts and Wallace changed the Confederate plans somewhat. Their troops abandoned Hagerstown and marched against Frederick. The siege of Maryland Heights was raised, and its assailants marching down the south bank of the Potomac sent a flanking party across the river at Point of Rocks. It marched up the Monocacy. Wallace was surprised and defeated. He lost six cannon and many prisoners. He ordered a hasty retreat toward Baltimore. The Administration became more frightened, and the North was in consternation. Sigel was relieved from command, and his troops, without a leader, could do nothing. The Confederates captured Frederick, and followed Wallace's retreat. From Martinsburg eastward they tore up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Wallace withdrew to Ellicott's Mills, but the Confederates, after tearing up the railroad, sent their main body south of it, and detached a cavalry force towards the Northern Central Railroad.

Washington appeared to be in imminent peril, and the Administration hurried forward reinforcements. The 19th Army Corps, under General Reynolds, which had been sent for as a reinforcement for Grant, was entering the mouth of the Chesapeake. It was at once ordered to Washington. One Corps of Grant's army—the 6th, under Wright—was detached from the lines before Petersburg and sent to Washington. General Wallace, in Baltimore, was superseded by General Ord. The Confederate cavalry expedition overran all Eastern Maryland. Twenty-five miles of the Northern Central Railroad were destroyed, and the Philadelphia Railroad was seriously injured. The cavalry, loaded with plunder, came within six miles of Baltimore and returned to the Confederate main body.

This main body was being busily engaged in coming to the south bank of the Potomac at and near Edward's Ferry. A strong force had been sent towards Washington to guard against surprise. Part of it halted in front of Fort Stephens, on Seventeenth street. Part marched toward Bladensburg, and cut the telegraph to Baltimore, but did not injure the railroad. The Confederate outposts made a great show, and frightened the people in Washington, but they made no attacks. There was heavy skirmishing, in which the federal loss was about three hundred. Meantime, the Confederate main body was taking an immense amount of plunder to the south side of the Potomac. On Tuesday morning it got safely over. The outposts were called in. Bladensburg and Washington suddenly found themselves without an enemy. The Confederate rear crossed to the south bank of the Potomac, and the expedition was over. It costs the North an immense sum, and caused one of the greatest panics ever witnessed. By the diversion of forty thousand men from General Grant it may have saved Petersburg.

Gen. Foster, who commands the Federal Troops at Charleston, recently sent a night expedition to surprise a Confederate work on Johnson's Island. The expedition consisted of two regiments. They sailed in boats to the island. Some of the boats, however, got aground, and the noise alarmed the Confederate garrison. They sallied out of the fort, and captured all of the Federal troops who had landed. Six officers and one hundred and thirty-seven men were taken prisoners. The rest of the expedition returned to Foster's camps.

There is nothing of importance from Grant's army. There is a rumor of the capture of Petersburg. If it were true Secretary Stanton would very quickly tell us of it. Sheridan's cavalry is reported as having gone towards Hanover Court House to intercept the Confederate expedition returning from Maryland. Wright's Corps, a division of troops under Ricketts and Wilson's cavalry have been sent from Grant's camp to Washington.

General Johnston's army still holds its position on the south bank of the Chattahoochie, with one corps on the norehern bank. General Sherman's troops are on the northern bank. Sherman has not yet crossed the river, nor has any movement looking to that end been yet reported. Sherman is said to have captured three thousand prisoners on the retreat from Kenesaw Mountain.

General Franklin escaped from the enemy and arrived safely in Baltimore. He left there yesterday to go to his home at York, Pennsylvania. It is stated that General Franklin was the author of the famous dam which saved the gunboats on the Red River expedition. We trust if this be so he will get the credit of it. He is too modest to ask for it.

An expedition under General Slocum marched east from Vicksburg on July 1st. They entered Jackson and destroyed a railroad bridge north of the town. They then returned to Vicksburg, having taken twenty prisoners.

General Forrest is now reported to be threatening Decatur and Huntsville, in North Alabama, a short distance south of the Tennessee line and west of Chattanooga.—*Age.*

A DISEASED LIVER.

Dr. Radway's Pills are a positive cure for all disorders of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Pancreas, Heart, and other glands. Disease of the Liver is caused from improper medication of other diseases. Misguided treatment for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious and other Fevers, Small Pox, Constipation, Costiveness, Pyspepsia, are fruitful sources of Liver Derangement, excessive and immoderate doses of quinine, calomel, drastic pills, are sure to cause engorgement, torpidity, and sluggishness of the Liver, and enlargement of the Spleen. In all cases where purgative medicines are required, use Radway's Pills, and these evils will be avoided. Those who suffer with Liver Complaint, should commence the use of these Pills at once; a cure will soon follow. They occasion no straining, tenesmus, piles or weakness: they insure a regular movement from the bowels daily. Persons troubled with costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, are assured a cure. Price 35 cents per box. These Pills are elegantly coated with gum. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers.

—MARRIED—

LAPE—SLEEK.—In Schellsburg on the 30th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Abraham Lape, of Somerset co., to Miss Hannah Sleek of Napier tp., Bedford Co.

ROBINSON'S
GREAT
METROPOLITAN CIRCUS.



Re-Fitted and Organized for 1864.

M. J. ROBINSON, . . . PROPRIETOR.
ALEX. ROBINSON, . . MANAGER.

The Most Complete Establishment
NOW TRAVELING IN AMERICA!!

FIVE DASHING EQUESTRIENNES.
TWO CLOWNS AT EACH PERFORMANCE.

HIRAM DAY,
The Great Wit and Modern Grimaldi.

PETE RIVERS,
The Quaint, Quizzical, Extempore Vocalist.

AN UNEQUALLED COLLECTION OF
HIGHLY TRAINED ARABIAN HORSES
EDUCATED MULES,
DANCING HORSES, AND
PIGMY TRICK PONIES.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen compose the troupe of this Mammoth Company:
MADAM MARIE ROBINSON,
And her wonderful Dancing Horses "TAMMANY" and "DON JUAN," trained by Levi J. North.
MAD'LLE ANNIE,
The Youthful Prima Donna of the Arena.
MAD'LLE ISABELLE,
The Charming Danseuse.
LA FAIRIE ALICE,
The Poetry of Motion.
MR. H. A. KINGKADE,
In his PETE GENKINS.
SEGENANT,
The most accomplished Dramatic Scenic Rider in America.
MASTER HERNANDES,
The renowned Equestrian of daring somersault on the bare back steed.
MR. OLIVER DODGE,
The Champion Four and Six Horse Rider of America, introducing his highly trained Camanche Steed.
MR. CHARLES ROSS,
The hero of turning three somersaults before alighting on the ground, and known as the man of 100 somersaults.

The World Renowned
WHETTONY BROTHERS,
LEONARD and JAMES,
who will appear in their unapptoachable acts of the Giant Move or the Trapeze Act! Twins of Momus and the Merry Men!

THE GRAND PROCESSION
will enter town on the morning of the day of exhibition at 10 o'clock, led by the SWAN CHARIOT, drawn by elegantly marked horses, containing

Ludwig's Cornet Band.

Two Exhibitions each day—Afternoon and Evening. Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Performance to commence half an hour later.

ADMISSION 50 and 25 cents.

Will exhibit at Bedford, Tuesday, July 26.
At Ray's Hill, Wednesday, July 27.

☞Do not confound this with "Yankee Robinson's" Great Show.

July 22, 1864.

Blanks, of various kinds, neatly printed on good paper for sale at this office.



53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a *"Universal Clothes Wringer"* can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good *COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER*, is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed-clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and is death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash days. Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 20th day of August, next,

all the following described real estate, to wit: all that certain farm or tract of land situate in said township, late the mansion property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, containing 85 acres more or less, about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under fence, balance well timbered; with a good 2½ story dwelling house, with basement story, a large bank barn and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good apple orchard and plenty of fresh running water upon the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale.

DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H. DETWILER,
July 22, 1864—4t Administrators.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Bedford Borough, for the year 1863.

JOHN BORDER, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Bedford, for the year 1863.

DR.

Balance due Borough at last settlement,	$29 32
Received from H. Nicodemus collector, on duplicate of 1861	50 60
Received from H. Nicodemus collector for 1862	393 00
Received from J. A. Henderson col. 1860	147 22
Received from A. J. Sansom weigh master	26 32
Received from John Boor " "	16 20
Received from H. Nicodemus collec'r 1863	240 06
Total	$902 72

CR.

Paid R. Montgomery mending wheelbarrow	$00 50
Paid J. A. Henderson hauling dirt, &c.,	64 50
Paid W. F. Mann on order cleaning street	18 31
Paid Patrick Walls for hauling dirt	3 31
Paid Daniel Border for cleaning town clock	21 50
Paid Shuck and Bagley cleaning hose	4 00
Paid sundry persons acting night watch	61 92
Paid Levi Agnew water master, &c.,	64 48
Paid John Minnich fixing engine house	6 10
Paid James Colboy carting dirt	13 12
Paid Walter Brown " "	4 25
Paid G. H. Spang fees Comm. vs Barclay's	10 00
Paid O. E. Shannon " "	10 00
Paid Wm. Hartley hydrants and freight	4 03
Paid J. R. Durborrow printing	8 00
Paid E. F. Meyers "	2 50
Paid Adam Weaverling lumber	2 32
Paid Michael Windal shingles	15 00
Paid John R. Jordan work on hay scales	2 97
Paid N. J. Lyons auditing borough account	3 00
Paid Lewis Saupp " " "	3 00
Paid J. A. Henderson salary as high const.	81 50
Paid John Palmer salary as clerk	23 00
Paid J. S. Diehl salary as high constable	20 00
Paid John Border salary as Treasurer	20 00
Paid on orders of W. F. Mann for work done on Richard street	10 82
Total	$4 03
Balance due Borough	$8 69

Statement of money due Bedford Borough, May 7, 1864.

Due from H. Nicodemus collector	$4 99
Due from John Boor weigh master	9 45
Total	$4 44

On the above exonerations are to be deduct.

The undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Bedford, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided we met at the office of U. H. Akers, in said borough and did audit and adjust the accounts between John Border, Treasurer of the borough, and said Bough, as contained in the foregoing statement. Witness our hands this 8th day of July, 1864.

LEWIS SAUPP,
D. W. KAUFFMA,
U. H. AKERS,
July 22, 1864—4t Audits.

BURKHART & HENSHEY,

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS

AND DEALERS IN

FRUITS, TOYS AND FANCY GOOD,

North Main Street, West Side,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

☞ *TERMS CASH.* ☜

May 20, 1864—1y.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.
June 10, 1864.

PROCLAMATION!
SPECIAL ELECTION.

By virtue of a writ of election, to me directed by Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, given under his hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1864, according to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution."

I, John Aldstadt, High Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that on the first Tuesday of August next, (being the 2d day of the month,) a Special Election will be held at the several election districts, established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for or against certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty towaship to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1839, provides as follows, to wit;

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district in which they may respectively belong, before 9 o'clock, on the morning of the first Tuesday in August, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the time of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 23d day of April, 1864, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection the proposed amendments to the Constitution," wherein it is prescribed,

SECTION 1. That said election shall be opened, held and closed, on the day aforesaid, A. D. 1864, at the places, and within the hours at, and within, which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed, and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts, to receive at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this State, who may offer the same, and to place them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be, respectively, labelled, on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "For the Amendment;" and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and printed, ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "Against the Amendment;" the electors, voting for, or against the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed fourth section to article three of the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution; and electors, voting for, or against, the third amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the Constitution."

"SECTION 2. That the election, on the said proposed amendments, shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return Judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes for, or against, each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words, at length, and not in figures only; one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed, and directed, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said Judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient Post-office, upon which postage shall be prepaid at the expense of the proper county."

"SECTION 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the Sheriff's, Commissioners, Constables, Judges, Inspectors, and all other officers whatever, in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth, shall be performed by such officers in and about the election provided for; and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty, or the commission of any offence, at, in, or about, the said election, as they would for the neglect of like duty, or the commission of like offence, at, in, or about, the general elections of this Commonwealth."

For the information of the electors of Bedford County, I also publish the following taken from an Act of the General Assembly of 1839:

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every General, Special or Township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of 21 years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election District where he offers to vote at least ten days, immediately preceding such election, and within 2 years have paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned and who shall have resided in the election District and paid taxes aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen citizens of the United States between the age of 21 and 22 years, who have resided in the election District ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for payment, within two years of a State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce such a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof: or, Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before application, and make such proof of his residence in the District as is required by this Act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and whereupon the name of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list, by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such vote shall be called out to the Clerks who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners or Assessors, or his right to vote whether found either by verbal proclamation thereto, or by any written thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness; who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the District for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the District, and that he did not remove into the said District for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent an officer of the election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of said election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence, unduly or overaw any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for a time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons, shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district or if any person knowing the want of such a qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person, on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same days or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the Inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do, he or they shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months."

Agreeably to the provisions of the 61st section of said act, "Every General and Special Election shall be open between the hour of eight and ten in the forenoon and shall continue until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of the judges from each district, at the Borough of Bedford, on the third day after the election, being for the present year ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

ALSO—That where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such a meeting of judges then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of the said Judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand and seal at Bedford, this 7th day of July, 1864.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, July 8, 1864.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane F. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of *mercury*, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere.

July 1, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Bedford Rail Road Company.

☞ A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company in Bedford Borough, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, instant, at nine o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company and the Bedford Rail Road Company, for the consolidation of said Companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Rail Road Company into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company; at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of May 16, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Rail Road Companies. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN P. REED, Sec'y.

July 15, 1864.



FOR

DYSENTERY
—AND—
Diarrhœa.

DIXON'S AROMATIC

BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE

Is the only safe and sure cure. It contains no *opium* or deleterious drugs, no mineral or other injurious compounds common to remedies generally sold for this class of disease. It is so efficacious that Physicians very generally use it in their practice in all chronic and dangerous cases.

☞ Use no Cholera mixtures or doubtful compositions, (many of which undermine and ruin the constitution,) when you can obtain an unfailing remedy as simple and safe as Blackberries themselves.

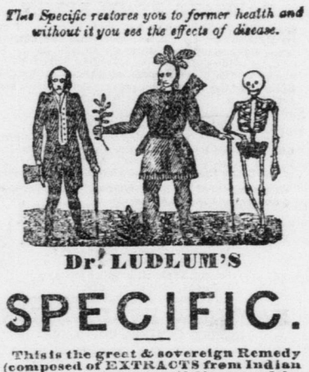
Ask for DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, and see that the proprietor's name is written on the outside wrapper of each bottle. Prepared only by

W. F. Davidson
Sole Proprietor, CINCINNATI.

For sale by all respectable druggists.

Price, (old style, 35 cts.) 25c., 50c. and $1, per Bottle.

This Specific restores you to former health and without it you see the effects of disease.



Dr. LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC.

This is the great & sovereign Remedy (composed of EXTRACTS from Indian Roots and Herbs,) for all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and is unrivaled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women!

When used according to directions this Remedy has neither taste nor smell, and its use cannot be detected by any one. This remedy is perfect and requires no injections, which are calculated to destroy and deaden the diseased organs, but removes the poison from the system, creating buoyancy and health. It is no quack Medicine, but is the embodied experience of the Physician most successful in curing all diseases of this class.

☞ Let none despair as this remedy effects the most astonishing cures, when all others fail.

Price only $1.00 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.00.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

For sale by all Druggists. See that my signature is around each box.

W. F. Davidson
Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.

CHEAP CORNER

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP
STILL MAINTAINED.

We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.

Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES, DELAINES, ALPACAS, CUFFS & COLLARS, HEADNETS, COMBS, TRIMMINGS, BALMORALS, HOOP SKIRTS, RIBBONS, SHAWLS, HATS, VEILS, HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,

Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, CLOTHS, LINENS, MUSLINS, DRILLS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHIRTS, NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c.,

taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞ Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

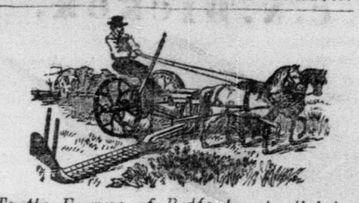
Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

WM. HARTLEY'S FARMERS' COLUMN.



To the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties:

I offer the best selection of "Farm Machinery in the world." Having a practical knowledge of farming, and being acquainted with the best and latest improvements, I am confident that my selections will give satisfaction, at any rate I am willing TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY and WARRANT all machines to work and be as represented. Besides I furnish many machines *delivered* at the *price at which they are retailed at the place of manufacture.*

"The Farmer Mower"

IS MADE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Weighs but 570 lbs., cuts 4½ feet swath. Has a flexible hinge cutter bar, two driving wheels. No weight on horses necks. Each horse has but 100 lbs. to pull in cutting.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE NOW OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE.

Is warranted in full—and challenges the world.

I have already sold nearly one hundred of these Mowers, and can get but a few more.

Price $120 00, delivered in Bedford.—Farmers must order soon to secure machines.

Willoughby's Gum Spring Grain Drills,

also on hand and for sale at Carlisle prices.

These drills are now

"MASTER OF THE FIELD,"

Sow Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, &c.,

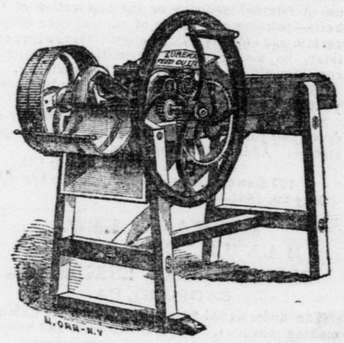
Measure the Ground, and break no Seed.

Thousands already in use and everybody pleased.

Send in your orders soon, as I have but 50 of them.

30 Green Castle Grain Cradles

now on hand. The last of these celebrated Cradles that can be got, as the *makers intend moving west.*



The Eureka Corn Stalk Cutter and Crusher and Hay & Straw Cutter.

Having sold more than 100 of these Cutters the past winter, in this and adjoining counties, they need no praise. Ask your neighbors who have them.

Keystone Cider Mills,
Portable Farm Mills,

which will grind all kinds of grain by horse power.

APPLE PARERS, SCYTHES & SNEDS,

GRINDSTONES, &c., &c.

Hardware of all kinds.

NAILS, IRON, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c.

My stock of Hardware was bought at old prices, in great part, and I offer much of it

AS LOW AS EVER.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE,

and I will always endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage.

Terms in all cases CASH, unless otherwise agreed.

☞ Farmers wanting Machines, of any kind, must remember that goods of all kinds are constantly advancing, and the sooner their orders are given the better for them, as Farm Machinery will soon advance in proportion to the rise of material, labor, &c.

WM. HARTLEY.

May 20, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK,



DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

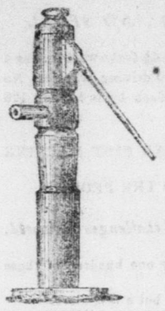
Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

REMOVAL
OF
THE FAVORITE FANCY STORE.

The undersigned having removed her Fancy Store to the building recently occupied by Mr. E. M. Fisher, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage formerly extended to her by the people of Bedford and vicinity. Her goods consist in part of

DRESS GOODS, SUCH AS

Silks, All Wool Delaines, &c., &c.

A great variety of

Velvets, Flannels, Muslins, Ginghams and Calicoes; also, Skeleton Skirts

for Ladies and Children.

Ladies' Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Bugle Trimmings, Ladies' Hats, Shoes, Sun Umbrellas,

and the usual variety kept in a Fancy Store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods.

M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, May 29—3m.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the *radical* cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586.

May 20, 1864—3m.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles Johnson, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM BONNELL,
June 17—6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, deceased, that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WHETSTONE, Adm'r.
June 10—6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted, by the register, to the subscriber, residing in Monroe township, on the estate of Andrew Steckman, late of said township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them for settlement.

CATHARINE STECKMAN,
June 10—6t Administratrix.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar MANUFACTORY,

No. 318 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 25, 1864.

GOING! GONE!

The undersigned having taken out license as an auctioneer, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to cry sales and will attend to all calls he may receive in that line of business.

WILLIAM BONNELL.
Londonderry tp., June 17—tf.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY.
STOPS THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN IN A FEW MINUTES,
AND
RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once.
ITS FIRST INDICATION
Is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

If in the Head, Face, or Throat;
If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
If in the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles;
If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN
In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
In the Bladder, Spleen, or Liver;
In the Teeth, Ears, or Throat;
In the Brain or Nervous System;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

If Lame, Crippled, or Bed-ridden;
If Palsied, Scalded, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Strained, Injured, or Disabled;
If Sun-stroke, or seized with Fits;
If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts affected. It instantly relieves the patient from pain, and quickly heals, soothes, and strengthens the disabled parts. In all cases of Bites of Rabid Dogs, Reptiles, Stings of Poisonous Insects, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the wound will prevent inflammation and mortification.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized with Chills and Fever, will find a positive Antidote and Cure in Radway's Ready Relief. Let two teaspoonfuls of the Ready Relief, in a wine-glass of water, be taken on getting out of bed in the morning, and however exposed to malaria you will escape.

WHEN SEIZED WITH
CHOLERA, or Diarrhœa, or Flux;
Dysentery, Cramps, and Spasms;
Bilious Cholic, or Gastritis;
Scarlet, Typhoid, or other Fevers;
Influenza, Coughs, or Colds;
Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that occasions the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. *So swift* is the patient transformed from pain, misery, weakness, and decrepitude, to the delightful enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe its talismanic power to the supernatural influence of enchantment.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTH ACHE, CROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, DIPTHERIA, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, STIFF JOINTS, ENLARGED TENDONS, HEAD ACHE, (Sick or Nervous) ASTHMA, or HARD BREATHING.

It is truly marvellous how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the sufferers of these maladies. The poor, crippled, and pain-racked Rheumatic has not to wait days before a chance takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.

Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one whole night's rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and two or three nights refreshing and undisturbed sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.
THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF in water; or apply it to the parts where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES
first give warning of their presence, and if met promptly before they become securely intrenched within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs—in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills and Hot Flashes, Coated Tongue, Burning Skin, Nausea, Shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Restlessness, Giddiness, &c., &c., are premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health.

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of Radway's Ready Relief. It supplies the place of all other medicines; and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a wine-glass of water, is a nicer, pleasanter stimulant than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE 6TH MAINE REGT.

Eighth Maine regiment, Serg't C. P. Lord, writes that Radway's Ready Relief saved the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swamps, erecting fortifications. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief. Take no other. See that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and country Store-keepers.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.
Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants,

Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES.

FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
Has information never before published,
Sent *free* in a sealed envelope for TEN cents.
Address Dr. STANFORD,
Box No. 4,652 New York P. O.
July 8, 1864—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Allen Sleek, late of Napier township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN I. SLEEK, Adm'r.
July 8, 1864—6t*

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

HOGS. HORSES. CATTLE.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,
INCLUDING EVEN
CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and already which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

May 6, 1864—eowly

New Goods
AT THE
NEW BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

We are now receiving a choice selection of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embracing all the new styles and shades of prints from 16 cts. up, Delaines, Schatlies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best makes, and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS.

New fabrics and designs for Spring and Summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard makes, from 18 cents up.

White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Jeans.

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.

READY MADE COATS AND VESTS

for Men and Boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner, VERY CHEAP.

Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain.

HATS of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

Boots and Shoes,

The largest and best assortment of Ladies, misses and Childrens Fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting. Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins IN TOWN—with or without heels, made to order, call and see them,

they will speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.

Choice Coffee, Extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial, and Oolong Teas, prepared and essence of Coffee, a choice assortment of Sugars and Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
of the choicest brands.

QUEENSWARE, a full assortment.

Herring and Mackerel, by the barrel, ½ bbl or dozen. Together with a great variety of other goods to which we would call the attention of every body.

Terms—CASH, unless otherwise specified.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

SELLING OFF!

The undersigned informs the public that he is now disposing of his goods at LOW PRICES, with a view to close out his stock. Come, NOW, if you want bargains. He would also inform those indebted to him, that they must come forward and settle their accounts as he intends to quit business. This notice is positive and final.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 13—2m.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now open and ready for sale, a large and general assortment o

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they will sell cheap for cash or approved credit of *six months*—interest charged upon all accounts after they are due, whether closed by note or not. Having to pay cash for all purchases, these are the most liberal terms we can offer.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

Geo. Blymyer & Son.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES,

AND

TINWARE.

We are just receiving a fresh supply of everything belonging to our trade. We have

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

in great variety.

House builders furnished with goods at very reasonable prices.

We keep the best assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS, SHADES, &c.

and the best

COAL OIL IN TOWN.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Bedford, Feb. 26, 1864—tf.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the undersigned having filed his account on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will apply to the Orphans' Court at August Term for a discharge

GEO. D. KAUFFMAN, Adm'r.
July 1—3ts. of Henry Kauffman, dec'd.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER GILSON, Dec'd.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Alexander Gilson, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER B. GILSON,
JOHN BROWN,
June 10—6t Administrators.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public.

JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

NEW STORE---NEW GOODS.
Mrs. Sam'l. H. Tate

has opened out, at her residence on Juliana Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well known firm of Wood & Carey, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express weekly. Her friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their own judgment.

May 13.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Spring and Summer Goods,
JUST ARRIVED
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY *EXAMINING MY STOCK.*

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

for a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, June 17, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

SBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.
A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.